



SATURDAY EVENING, MAR. 11, 1905.

Official announcement from the White House, published in yesterday's Gazette, that federal officeholders whose services have been satisfactory are to retain their places, has been received with a sigh of relief by all such officials and again calls attention to the President's civil service policy, and if carried out will emphasize Mr. Roosevelt's declaration that he will recognize and reward merit wherever it is to be found. With comparatively very few exceptions, the principal federal offices were filled by President McKinley, and Mr. Roosevelt has made only such changes as he thought were necessary for the good of the public service. He intends now, it is said, to permit all worthy men in office, regardless of pressure from politicians to get them out, to remain in their places, and where new appointments are necessary, he is pursuing, as far as possible, a plan of promotion. Nor does the President, it is said, intend to be limited by party lines in his selection of appointees. The President, it is now stated, believes that political agitation and party rancor have done much toward perpetuating the breach between the North and the South; that this has resulted in harm and that the quickest and most effective way to overcome southern prejudices against his administration is to secure the aid of southern men in the conduct of public affairs.

A prominent New York minister says the United States is on the eve of a religious revival of colossal proportions. He says the movement will be far-reaching and its effects marked. About thirty years ago considerable interest in spiritual matters followed the crusade of Moody and Sankey, who after holding many meetings in the country invaded England. They had thousands of hearers, and many had the trend of their lives completely changed by the preaching of Moody and the singing of Sankey. Later on, in 1881, when the revised version of the New Testament made its appearance the demand was phenomenal, and large numbers who never had read the King James translation perused the new book closely. But "the cares of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches, and the lusts of other things entering in choked the word" in the greater number, until now the world is about at its normal spiritual height; hence the harvest is great and the time ripe for the advent of laborers.

As anticipated, the white republicans of New York are bitterly opposing the appointment by the President of Charles Anderson, a colored man, as collector of internal revenue in that State and an effort, it is said, will be made to prevent his confirmation in the Senate. The appointment of Anderson was a reward for the political services he had rendered the republican party among colored voters, and was made without regard to the man's qualifications for the position. This is held by many of Mr. Roosevelt's friends to be directly contrary to his announced intention of selecting the best men available for federal positions. The truth is that a large majority of the white people of the North are as much opposed to colored men holding office in that section as are the southern people in this, but few of them, however, have anything to say on the subject so long as such appointments are made only in the South.

SOME TIME ago an attempt was made to get up a scare concerning the breaking up of the ice in the Potomac and predictions were made that much damage would be done in the Washington harbor. The ice, however, broke up, melted and disappeared without causing injury to anything. Later it was said that owing to the breaking up of the ice in the upper river gorges would form and when they broke damage would surely ensue and bridges be carried away. This prophecy has also proven false, for dispatches received today from the upper country say that the ice has disappeared and the river is in its normal condition. The alarmists will now have to wait till the spring rains.

A HELPLESS cripple from hazing, young Albert De Rome, made his way into a San Francisco police court on crutches yesterday, and swore out warrants for the arrest of the Hopkins art students who made him the victim of their sport. The judge issued the warrants for the arrest of the alleged ringleaders in the hazing which occurred last November, and the charge of assault and battery will be urged. Every one of the students who took part in the disgraceful and cruel affair should be punished to the limit.

THE University of Virginia glee and mandolin clubs gave a fairly creditable concert in this city last night, which was enjoyed by the large audience in attendance and was doubtless profitable to the clubs. But—in the old and, we still claim, better days University of Virginia

men stuck close to their books and never went around the country playing mandolins and singing songs in public halls. This we well know is an unpopular old foggy sentiment in this day and generation, but it is true, all the same.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] Washington, D. C., March 11.

At today's session of the congress of mothers, polygamy and the fight the Congress has waged against Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, was the principle topic of discussion. It was brought up in the annual reports of the national officers. The mother's congress took the initiative in the crusade against Senator Smoot and the president, Mrs. Schöff, in her opening address gave a detailed account of it.

Although it is understood that a selection has been made of a Fourth Assistant Postmaster General to fill the vacancy created by the recent retirement of Jos. L. Bristow, of Kansas, Postmaster General Cortelyou is not yet ready to announce the name. Louis A. Coolidge, the well known newspaper correspondent and assistant secretary of the national republican committee, could have had the post, but declined. It is currently reported that Edwin C. Madden, of Detroit, third Assistant, and W. S. Shallenberger, 2nd Assistant, of Pennsylvania, have decided to retire and that they will tender their resignations to the Postmaster General within a few days. The Senate was not in session today and but few people were about the Capitol.

Tom Fields, the lawyer-against-whom there is a charge of embezzling funds here to the Washington Beneficial Endowment Association, who was arrested in Chatham, N. Y., arrived here last night and was immediately taken to police headquarters. An effort will be made today to secure bail. In case of conviction Fields can be sentenced to not less than two years nor more than ten years. The court this morning fixed Fields' bond at \$5,000, and it is now being executed.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, does not believe that peace will follow the battle of Mukden. In speaking today of the probable results of the battle, he said: "After Liao Yang, there was talk of peace. Russia's answer was reinforcements. Like Liao Yang, Mukden is the scene of another retreat, and again Russia's answer will be large reinforcements."

Sensor Elkins, of West Virginia, had a talk with the President this morning on the rate legislation question. "We are going to hold a meeting of the committee on Tuesday," said Senator Elkins, "and will go right ahead from now on in order to become thoroughly familiar with the subject before Congress meets again. Extra session? I don't know anything about it and am not going to inquire. I never disturb a sleeping dog. As soon as I learned that the danger of a spring session was over I was happy enough to let the matter drop. I should think, though, that November would be a pretty good time for calling it, if it is to be called."

Vice President Fairbanks and Senator Foraker, who are both supposed to be nursing Presidential ambitions, met in President Roosevelt's office this morning and good naturedly submitted to the jokes of half a dozen Senators and Congressmen gathered there. Neither would admit, when he emerged from the room, that he was concerned at all in the political situation four years hence. "It's a long way ahead," said Senator Foraker, "and I've got lots of trouble on my hands now—plenty at any rate to keep me busy." Vice President Fairbanks only smiled when he was asked about his "boom."

President Roosevelt has promulgated several amendments to the civil-service rules, the general effect of which is to increase the scope of what is known as the competitive service, and to make some changes in permitting appointments to certain positions of especially qualified persons, without examination. By the most important of these amendments inspectors of surveys general and district land offices, and special agents of general land office are taken out of the excepted classes. These positions were filled formerly by the Secretary of the Interior without competition. An exception is made in the case of five positions of special agents of the general land office. These five excepted men are to investigate fraudulent entries and other matters of a criminal nature. They are still to be appointed without examination. Another amendment provides that a retired army officer, who has the required qualifications for the position may be appointed as a superintendent of an Indian school.

During the session of Congress just closed President Roosevelt signed 1,842 bills. The list includes 288 public bills, 1,569 private bills, 34 public resolutions and one private resolution. At the session of the 58th Congress, preceding the last, the President signed 2,199 bills.

Explosion of a Bomb.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Mail telegraphs as follows: "At 4 o'clock this (Saturday) morning an explosion in the center of the city at Vosnansky prospect and Bolshoiy Kanal, facing the Isaac Cathedral, blew out the interior of an apartment house, killing four men and four women. It undoubtedly was the accidental explosion of an anarchist bomb, killing those who intended to use it."

St. Petersburg, March 11.—The investigation of the explosion of a bomb which occurred in the Bristol Hotel last night shows that it happened in the room of an Englishman named McCulloch, and was the result of an accident. The police believe that McCulloch was a socialist and that he was planning an assassination. The investigation shows that the bomb was being filled and apparently dropped to the floor. McCulloch was killed by the discharge and four other inmates of the hotel were injured. McCulloch had been living at the hotel for a month and had intended to leave today. The hotel caught fire after the explosion, but the blaze was extinguished in a short time. The explosion wrecked the room in which it occurred. The furniture was splintered and parts thrown through the window into St. Isaac's Square. The Bristol Hotel is located very near the offices of the Council of State, and the explosion caused a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood.

The Market.

Georgetown, Mar. 11.—Wheat \$1.00 1/2, 1 1/2.

News of the Day.

A legal question which has arisen in Berlin is whether a pearl found by a lady customer while eating oysters in a restaurant belongs to the finder or to the proprietor of the restaurant.

A wildcat, poor and famished, attacked a large fox in the outskirts of Cornwall Bridge, a Connecticut village, Thursday. The cat was having the better of the combat, when Charles Dobson, a hunter, came across the animals and shot both of them.

Thursday night Mount Vesuvius, which never has been completely inactive, was more agitated than usual. Incandescent lava, accompanied by flashes of light, was frequently thrown out. There is reason to expect greater activity shortly.

Georgia Congressmen, returning from Washington, report that President Roosevelt, as an evidence of his good will toward the South, is prepared to offer a federal position to Mrs. John B. Gordon, widow of the famous Confederate leader. The President is considering the appointment of Mrs. Gordon to a remunerative federal office, possibly that of postmistress of Atlanta. It is possible, of course, that Mrs. Gordon does not care for and would not accept a political appointment, but President Roosevelt is known to have the appointment in mind.

Virginia News.

Mrs. Martha Millikin, of Fredericksburg, has sold to Mr. Charles McClellan, of Ohio, her farm in Caroline county, containing 150 acres, for \$2,070.

Sensor Thomas S. Martin has accepted the invitation to act as alumni orator at the installation of President Edwin A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia, on April 13.

The Colonial Dames of Virginia have set aside \$500 for a silver punch bowl for the battleship Virginia, now nearly completed at Newport News. It was by the special direction of President McKinley that the ship was named, in response to a personal appeal of Dames, who visited the White House.

Philip McIntyre, a Tennessee lawyer, was taken to the penitentiary at Richmond, Va., yesterday to serve one year. He has been put in stripes and will likely be assigned to some clerical work. McIntyre, who was arrested in Norfolk, is wanted in Mexico and in a number of States for forgery. He is 67 years old.

In the Corporation Court of Lynchburg, yesterday, the case of Lillie Viar, the 19-year-old colored girl, who, by Mrs. Sallie Hanna's direction, sprinkled "rough on rats" in the flour used by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Faulkner and others, in February, came up. At the request of Commonwealth's Attorney Yancy a nolle prosequi was entered in her case, as it was claimed she did not know the nature of the powder she used and that she bore no malice towards the Faulknors. Judge Christian placed her under bond of \$500 in her own recognizance to keep the peace and be of good behavior for 12 months.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Proceedings of the Court of Appeals yesterday:

Norfolk and Western Railway Company vs. Cromwell, administrator, argued and submitted.

Davis's administratrix and others vs. Davis and others, partly argued and continued.

Next cases to be called:

Murray and Anderson vs. Moore. Lawler and others vs. French and Company and Williamson vs. Southern Railway Company, being Nos. 65, 66 and 67 on argument docket.

Tra In Struck Boulder.

No flood since 1888 has wrought such damage as was done by the high waters at Morgantown, W. Va., yesterday. The Monon river reaching the 26 foot stage, Decker's and Dunkard's creeks and the Cheat river were higher than since 1888. The Baltimore and Ohio and Morgantown and Kingwood railroads were both paralyzed hereabouts, and to add to the general distress of travel, the early morning train on the Baltimore and Ohio to Pittsburgh struck an immense boulder a half mile from Morgantown and was wrecked. It will be at least four days before trains can be run on the Morgantown and Kingwood road. The Standard Oil Company pumping station has six feet of water in it, and will not be able to resume business for a week. The Morgantown crematory is partially destroyed, and the filtering plant of the water company is flooded. It is stated that Lock and Dam No. 11, on the Monongahela creek, are entirely submerged and great quantities of lumber and timber are floating down the Monon and Cheat rivers. Lawrence Martin, of Deltsford, fell into Decker's creek, while crossing a wire bridge, and it is thought, was drowned.

Will Mr. Lowry Get the Plum?

It is now stated that Internal Revenue Collector Asa Rogers, of the Richmond District, will be displaced and that his first deputy, E. O. Dyer, who was a schoolmate of Hon. Geo. B. Cortelyou, now Postmaster General, will probably be appointed. Wm. Mahone, jr., of Petersburg, is also mentioned. It has been thought for some time by the friends of Hon. M. K. Lowry, of Stafford, that he would probably be appointed to this position.—[Fredericksburg Lance.

No Advance in Soft Coal Rates.

The railroads engaged in the transportation of soft coal from the mining regions of Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia have decided to continue the present rates on tidewater shipments during the next year, from April 1, 1905, to April 1, 1906. There has been a wrong impression that a decision was reached to advance these rates and that the effect would be to slightly increase the retail price of such coal.

List of Unclaimed Letters.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Alexandria, Va., postoffice up to March 11, 1905:

Adams, J. P.	McKee, Mr and Mrs J.
Ampele, Mrs A M	Marka, Mrs Jack
Barber, Miss Maud	Ellifford, D
Brown, Ben	Kash, G W
Better, G S M	Rebholz, Miss Lina
Clark, Willis	Saving Investment Co
Crawford, James	Sinclair, R A
Kennedy, J B	Taylor, H S
Johnston, Miss Eva	Townser, Henry M
Jones, Joe M	Walt, Wm
Jones, Miss Lucy	Willis, Geo W
Lynch, Dennis	Wells, Geo W
Lee, Miss Annie	White, George

JOSEPH L. CRUPPER, P. M.

KUROPATKIN RETREATING.

After an enormous sacrifice of human life on both sides the Japanese yesterday captured Mukden and Fushun, taking many prisoners, great quantities of stores and a number of heavy guns.

General Kuropatkin notified the Emperor that his army was retiring on Tieling in three columns, the first along the railway, the second along the Mandarin road and the third along a road farther east.

St. Petersburg is full of rumors, among them being one that General Kuropatkin escaped and another that he has surrendered, with his entire remaining army. General Kuropatkin's latest telegram to the Emperor is as follows: "I am retiring on Tieling in three columns, the first along the railway, the second along the Mandarin road, the third along a road farther east."

Pessimism reigns in St. Petersburg. A wave of anger rises up against Kuropatkin's conduct of the campaign and also against his action as Minister of War in failing to keep the army ready for emergencies. The censorship at first allowed only the publication of an abbreviated telegram from the commanding general, according to which the Japanese were occupying fresh positions north of Mukden, increasing the danger of Russian retreat being out. Only late yesterday evening came the not unexpected news that Mukden fell at 10 o'clock in the morning.

It is stated that General Kuropatkin has escaped. Another report ran in the streets of St. Petersburg last night, namely, that Kuropatkin has surrendered with his entire army, showing the wildness of rumors consequent upon overstrung public feeling.

It is stated that as a result of a largely attended council of war General Kuropatkin is to be recalled. General Dragomiroff refused to vote, his known enmity to Kuropatkin preventing him.

Fighting continues at various points, and Kuropatkin is making a desperate effort to save the greater portion of his army, but the Russians in their retreat are flanked on either side by a Japanese column and fighting a rear-guard action with the Japanese center army. Kuropatkin appears to be forcing the Russians against General Nogi's armies and General Kamamura's forces are moving to cut them off. Should Kuropatkin take to the mountains he will be hemmed in and starved into surrender.

Russian Embassy officials in Paris express a belief that, while General Kuropatkin has been defeated, the real struggle between the two armies will take place at Harbin.

Wednesday and Thursday were bloody days north and northeast of Mukden, the slaughter being frightful and corpses being seen everywhere.

General Oyama cables his army is too busy to take an account of the prisoners, supplies and munitions he captured at Mukden.

In Pekin a belief prevails that the repeated defeats suffered by the Russians bring peace clearly within sight. Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, it is stated, will reinforce the Russian Third Pacific squadron, which is too weak to cross the Indian ocean alone.

Generals Stoessel and Gripenberg will be tried by a military court.

COLLAPSE OF STRIKE.

As was stated in yesterday's Gazette, Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has revoked the charter of the striking Interborough engineers in New York.

Mr. Stone says that the decision of the grand council is final and that the New York engineers belonging to subdivision No. 150 could not be reinstated except upon a majority vote at a convention of the brotherhood.

The strike on the subway and elevated lines in New York seems to be collapsing. Yesterday afternoon a general attempt was made on the part of the former employees to recover their lost positions, and the announcement that the local union had been expelled from the Brotherhood of Engineers had a depressing effect upon the strikers.

The offices of the company, in the Park Row building, and of the division superintendents were besieged by men who had gone out.

An official of the company said that there were less than 1,000 places to be filled, and that the former employees would have to take their chances, just as if they had never worked for the company. This official said that the management of the company realized that many of the men had been forced to go out by the leaders and that against such men there would be no discrimination. In a number of cases wives came to appeal for the reinstatement of their husbands.

The biggest crowds since the strike began flocked to the uptown subway stations during the morning rush hours. At the Ninety-sixth street station, while the platforms were jammed to their fullest capacity, two persons were severely injured in the crush. One of them, a woman, fell in the narrow space between the platform and the car and her leg was badly crushed. A man's leg was caught in the heavy sliding door of a car severely hurt. Many others were roughly handled in the crush. These conditions were repeated at many other points along the line, but no more serious accidents were reported.

The severely taxed surface lines, which have been called upon to handle an enormously increased traffic since the strike began, also had their troubles. Accidents on both the Eighth avenue and Columbus avenue lines during the height of the morning rush, blocked the tracks and resulted in increased congestion for a time. The other surface lines in the uptown district were being operated without difficulty, except for the greatly increased crowds, which were diverted to them by the conditions on the Eighth avenue and Columbus avenue branch.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and asserting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 7c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

RETREAT A ROUT.

Russians Fleeing in Disorder—Army Being Cut up—Enormous Losses—Kuropatkin Surrounded.

Tokio, March 11.—The latest dispatches from the front indicate that the Russian retreat has become a rout. The Russians are flying northward, with the Japanese following them closely. So vigorous and relentless has been the pursuit that whole divisions of the enemy have been cut into small sections. A wedge was driven into the Russian center on the Hun river, to which Kuropatkin relied, in a great measure, to cover his retreat and the victorious Japanese are rushing toward the north. By this movement the Russians have been enveloped between the wedge and General Oku's army on the west. In this position the retreat lost all semblance of order, the Russians flying wildly.

Russians lost heavily during these maneuvers. The heavy guns of the Japanese were trained on the routed sections and wrought awful havoc in the ranks of the unprotected enemy, whose only thought was to get beyond range.

By the wedge movement the large force of the Russians was corralled. The Russians are now fighting desperately to pierce the cordon. Many of the military experts here are of the opinion that General Nogi, with the Port Arthur veterans, has cut his way through on the north and will prevent this.

The Japanese are pursuing the same tactics of cutting up the enemy into sections in their attacks in other directions. The enveloping movement has succeeded, as reported by Field Marshal Oyama, and the Japanese are directing their energies now to the annihilation of the subforces or forcing them to surrender.

It now seems inevitable that the Japanese movement will succeed and that the entire Russian army will be cut up. The Russians have lost practically all their heavy guns, and their hurried retreat offers no opportunity for preparing defenses to meet the Japanese attack.

Advices are being received constantly, and these indicate that Gen. Nogi has completed effective juncture with the forces of General Kuropatkin on the east, thus completing the cordon. The extent of the Russian casualties is still in doubt, but it is known that the losses of guns and ammunition are enormous. It is impossible to obtain even approximate figures as to the number of men Kuropatkin has lost, but local estimates place the number of prisoners that have been taken already at between 20,000 and 50,000.

It is not clear whether General Kuropatkin had planned to make a stand and hold his line north of the Hun river or whether he retired too late to accomplish the concentration of his forces after withdrawing from that position.

If the Japanese forces succeed in barring the retreat by way of Fushun, and Tieling only a remnant of General Kuropatkin's army can escape.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—Nine hundred officers of the Manchurian army have signed a round robin addressed to Gen. Kuropatkin, demanding the conclusion of hostilities owing to the menace of a famine. The troops are discouraged as the result of the chronic failure of their efforts.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—Every effort is being made by the officials to conceal the enormity of the Russian disaster from the people. The general public is not yet aware of Kuropatkin's serious position. The officials maintain a confident front, saying that he will undoubtedly be able to extricate himself.

With General Oku's Army (Undated).—We captured Sujaton, where the main Russian supply depot was located, after a desperate conflict, securing enormous quantities of supplies, including 60,000 rifles and cartridges.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—Your correspondent hears a rumor which as yet he has not been able to confirm, that the Czar is considering the summoning of a special council to consider conditions of peace. The informant states that this does not necessarily mean that the local union had been expelled from the Brotherhood of Engineers had a depressing effect upon the strikers.

Almost every body that your correspondent meets says that the battle of Mukden should end the war, but adds that as soon as hostilities end, the government must prepare to resume the struggle some time in the future. The general depression is very acute.

Last Act in the Strike.

New York, March 11.—With the strike of the employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company completely broken, the officials of the company are giving their attention today to bringing the transportation facilities up to normal on the elevated and subway lines. Nearly 2,000 of the strikers have applied for work but less than 200 were given their positions back. The company has determined to rigidly enforce its forty-year limit in dealing with all of the strikers, who seek their old jobs. This will bar out nearly sixty per cent. of the strikers. The strike leaders were still positive this morning that the strike would be a success. They were alone in their belief. The employees of the road who did not go on strike will be rewarded with two weeks' extra pay. This means every one from Vice President Bryan and General Manager Hedley to the office boy. Some 2,000 employees remained with the company.

What hope the leaders of the strike had for its success must have died out today, for hundreds of men applied at the company's offices for their old positions, and these who persevered in standing by the union were but a scattered few at strikers headquarters.

The headquarters of the strikers this morning, was steeped in gloom, and the language uttered against the leaders served to make the atmosphere still more blue. Jencks and Pepper were eagerly sought by strikers, who had something to say to them. They were among those absent.

The Chadwick Case.

Cleveland, O., March 11.—Mrs. Chadwick was as calm and courageous today as she has been on any day of the trial. As it was generally believed that this was to be the last day, some of her friends feared she might give way to the strain. Her son, Emil Hoover, was at her side to comfort her. Attorney Dawley's opening argument to the jury for the defense was along emotional lines, but the prisoner endured the ordeal without tears. Dawley told the jury that the conditions were auspicious for the defendant. He jeered at Sullivan for having brought Carnegie to Cleveland from Florida and not placing him on

the stand. "Why was he brought here?" asked Dawley. Then he said he did not like the notion of attacking the woman, and letting the mango. It was a repetition of Adam's cowardice. Dawley contended that the evidence showed that Mrs. Chadwick had deposited \$104,000 in notes with the bank and had drawn out only \$94,000.

Attempted Murder and Suicide. Elmira, N. Y., March 11.—After making a vain attempt to kill Ada Howes while returning from a party this morning, George Fenton, a street car conductor, shot and killed himself. Fenton fired two shots at the girl. One of the bullets missed and the other was turned aside by a corset stay. Fenton thought the girl was dead when he turned the weapon on himself.

The Baltic Fleet.

Glasgow, Scotland, March 11.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Herald states that the Russian admiralty denies that it has any intention of recalling the Baltic fleet as has been reported.

The Colorado Governorship.

Denver, March 11.—Governor Adams will resist force, if need be, any attempt of an unconstitutional elected governor usurping his office. This statement, given out by a democratic leader, means that if either Peabody or McDonald is declared elected, Adams will resist because he has been advised that the legislature having once declared him governor cannot rescind its action. Adams also has been advised that the lieutenant governor cannot constitutionally be made governor.

New York Stock Market.

New York, March 11.—The stock market opened generally stronger and closed strong and active at about the top prices for the leading issues. Bonds were strong.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Fire destroyed St. Joseph's Hungarian Catholic Church at Hazelton, Pa., this morning. The loss is estimated at \$15,000.

The coroner has been notified that dredgers at work on the Delaware river, have brought to the surface of the Tioga street, Philadelphia wharf, the corpse of a man sewed in a bag. Indications point to murder.

Edward Ryan, aged 101 years is dead at Buffalo, N. Y. He was born in Ireland. The theory that the use of tobacco shortens life, is disproved for Ryan had chewed the weed incessantly for eighty years.

Scores of fortunes were made on the New York stock exchange this week by the Reading pool that sent the stock from 65 to par. One member of the pool withdrew with \$250,000 to his credit. His firm at the same time sent a check for \$117,000 to a customer who had been carrying 3,500 shares from the beginning of the pool's operations.

Seven persons were hurt in a trolley accident at Pittsburgh, Pa., this morning, when a car on the Carnegie line while rounding a curve on a long and steep grade leading into the west end jumped the track and plunged over an embankment into a run 10 feet deep, alighting on one end. The passengers were thrown into the forward end of the car in a heap.

Virginia Horse Show Dates.

About 20 members of the Virginia Horse Show Association met in the parlors of the New Willard Hotel, in Washington, yesterday and, at the request of Mr. H. Rozler Dulany, fixed the date for the coming show for June 15 and 16 at Richmond. Mr. Dulany appeared for the Upperville Horse Show Association, which was admitted to membership. Mr. Charles Mulliken, of Boyce, was re-elected president, and Mr. J. Jenkins Davies of Manassas secretary and treasurer. A rule was adopted allowing an appeal by an exhibitor to the association when debarred from exhibiting by any of the affiliated organizations.

The association designated the following dates for the shows of the various associations: Keswick, May 25; Leesburg, June 7 and 8; Upperville, June 15 and 16; Fredericksburg, July 12 and 13; Culpeper, July 4 and 5; Manassas, July 26 and 27; Orange, July 31 and August 1; Charlottesville, August 3 and 4; Staunton, August 8, 9 and 10; Front Royal, August 31 and 22; Harrisonburg, August 15, 16 and 17; Berryville, August 24 and 25; Warrenton, August 30 and 31; Lynchburg, October 3, 4, 5 and 6; Richmond, October 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15; Norfolk, October 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

On Davis Monument.

Mrs. Margaret H. Hayes, of Colorado Springs, Col., daughter of the late Jefferson Davis, has written a letter urging the Confederate veterans of Mississippi to use every endeavor to have the State of Mississippi recognized on the Davis monument to be erected at Richmond, Va. She says her father always regarded himself as a Mississippian, taught his children as such, and that it will be a great disappointment to the family "if the most beloved state of Davis is ignored on the monument." Mrs. Hayes asks that Major Lowry and other leading Confederate veterans make efforts to have the inscription changed and says it would have been better had the widow of the dead chieftain written the inscription, as she best knew what her husband would have wanted on the monument.

A Business Necessity.

The Indianapolis News chronicles the dissolution of a dry goods firm at Marion, Ind., which for seventeen years had maintained an up-hill fight against modern business methods, only to be beaten at last. The firm in question had the best site in the town, and hosts of friends; and when its field was invaded by other houses that advertised, it refused to throw its money away for newspaper space. Gradually the new stores won the patronage of the old one; new customers failed to appear to take the place of the deserters, and the firm that tried to get along without advertising has finally relinquished its business. Which demonstrates again that advertising is not a luxury, but a necessity.

Fewer Gallons; Wear Longer.

Fewer gallons; takes less of Devco Lead and Zinc than mixed paints. Wears longer twice as long as lead and oil.

A Destructive Fire.

To draw the fire out of a burn, or heal it without leaving a scar, use Devitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A specific for piles. Get the genuine. J. L. Tucker, editor of the Harbinger, writes: "I have used Devitt's Witch Hazel Salve in my family for piles, cuts and burns. It is the best salve on the market. Every family should keep it on hand." Sold by all druggists.